

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Rain this morning, followed by clearing and colder.

NO. 1965.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1912.—TWELVE PAGES.

ONE CENT.

## WILL NOT CLOSE CALVERT BRIDGE

Structure Is Entirely Safe,  
Says Commissioner  
Rudolph.

## THE INJUNCTION MAZE

Bridge Will Be Safe for Fifty  
Years More if Properly Cared  
For, It Is Stated.

Denying that the Calvert street bridge over Rock Creek is unsafe at the present time, T. C. J. Bally, District engineer of bridges, late yesterday afternoon said that there is absolutely no need of closing the structure to traffic. Rumors that the bridge would be closed were circulated Tuesday afternoon, following the action of Chief Justice Claiborne, in granting upon the petition of the Capital Traction Railway Company a temporary injunction against the continuance of the work of narrowing the structure.

Cuno H. Rudolph, president of the Board of Commissioners, expressed the opinion last night that the bridge was entirely safe and added that the District authorities were not contemplating the closing of the structure.

"In the opinion of the Commissioners," said Mr. Rudolph last night, "the bridge at present is entirely safe. The Commissioners have given no thought to closing the structure. The rumors regarding the closing of the bridge are the result of the wrong interpretation of what the Commissioners did say on the question. What the Commissioners said was this: That if Justice Claiborne in the suit, and grants a permanent injunction against the continuance of the work, which is quite unlikely, the Commissioners will institute an investigation for the purpose of ascertaining upon expert authority whether the bridge in its present condition really is safe. If the engineers decide that the structure is unsafe, the Commissioners will exercise their authority in closing the structure to traffic."

**Will Oppose Injunction.**  
Corporation Counsel Thomas is preparing to oppose the injunction suit when it is heard by Chief Justice Claiborne on Friday, March 1. The railway company in its suit asks for a permanent injunction upon the ground that the narrowing of the bridge is in violation of the provisions of the act of Congress authorizing the erection of the structure, which was built at the expense of the company. The company also contends that the narrowing of the bridge will make travel unsafe by forcing the vehicular traffic into spaces occupied by the car tracks. The petition states that the property rights of the corporation will be seriously affected if the injunction is not granted.

The company calls to the attention of the court that objection was made to the narrowing of the bridge when the plan was first proposed, but that the objection was overruled and the work was started.

The bridge, which is known as No. 20 in the District records, was built in 1861 by the Edgerwood Bridge Company for the Rock Creek Railway Company. The exact cost of the structure is a question of uncertainty, as records setting forth this information were destroyed in the fire which burned in the grounds of the old car barn located on the present site of the District Building. Mr. Bally estimates the cost of the structure, however, at \$1,000,000.

## AMERICAN UNIFORM HALTS REBEL FIRE

Chinese Captain Apologizes When  
He Finds Order to Move  
Is Disobeyed.

An instance of how the American uniform was respected by the revolutionary party in China was illustrated in a letter written by Rear Admiral Joseph B. Murdock, commanding the American Asiatic squadron, which has been received by the Navy Department.

On January 10, the revolutionary party sent a boat down the river from Shanghai to Wu Sung to clear the anchorage of all vessels, in order that the revolutionists might open fire on the vessels of the Imperial government. The collector Ahrens was anchored farthest of the American ships up toward the port.

When the order to vacate the anchorage was received by Whitehead, the civilian master of the ship, which is manned by civilians, he decided to stand his ground. Accordingly, he hurriedly got all the men he could into uniforms, only a half dozen or so, and armed them with rifles. Scarcely enough guns were found aboard ship to go around with the few men.

When the men appeared on deck the Chinese captain went forward but he didn't know the Ahrens was a war ship, and particularly an American ship.

"I thought he was a German," he explained, although the American flag had been flying from the mast all the time. None of the American ships were molested, and there was no firing that day, Admiral Murdock explains.

## Chaloner Not Found Safe.

New York, Feb. 21.—If John Armstrong Chaloner desires to be made sane, he must apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, which declared him an insane. Judge Holt in United States Circuit Court, announced to-day that on Friday he will direct the jury to return a verdict against Chaloner or Chaloner, as he was christened.

## Woman Killed by Jay Rider.

New York, Feb. 21.—While taking a joy ride to-night, Michael Morrissey, the twenty-year-old cross-country for Dr. R. M. Davenport, ran down and instantly killed Mrs. Lena Burroughs, the breadwinner for a family of six children and an invalid husband.

## "Gone the Kisses" at Large.

Mattewson, N. Y., Feb. 21.—This unusual quiet village, which nestles itself upon the hillside, has been the scene of a veritable turmoil over the actions of a bold, bad woman who holds up men just to rob them and then leaves them several kisses per hold-up.

## MILLION MINERS READY TO STRIKE

London, Feb. 21.—The last of the million coal miners who are to go on strike on February 23, to-day notified their employers of their intention to quit. All England now awaits with breathless interest the outcome of the attempt at mediation to be made in the few intervening days.

The coal owners met in conference to-day to discuss the general situation and none of them were willing to express themselves as expecting a peace settlement.

The price of coal went up to \$5 a ton to-day, and the price is expected only to those who are able to buy one or more tons. The poorer classes, who have to buy in small quantities, are paying more than double the \$5 rate.

## EXPRESS CONCERNS TO BE PROSECUTED

Interstate Commerce Commission  
Authorizes Sweeping Criminal  
Suits Against Them.

Charging that they have knowingly and willfully swindled many thousands of shippers by the collection of double rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday instructed Federal district attorneys throughout the country to institute sweeping criminal prosecutions against practically every express company in the United States. Documentary evidence substantiating the charges has been placed in the hands of these officials.

It is alleged by the commission that nine express companies against which prosecutions will be brought, have in their treasury no less than \$1,861,000, a large proportion of which they obtained through swindles intentionally perpetrated upon the public.

It is the request of the Commission that special grand juries be called to hear this evidence, and that indictments be returned without delay against the guilty officials of the various companies. Separate prosecutions will be brought against the Adams, American, National, Globe, Great Northern, Northern, Southern, United States, Western Union, and Western Express companies. The proceedings will be instituted at New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and other cities where the companies have offices.

It is not the intention of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make a raid on the express companies and bankrupt them, which it could do with the evidence in its hands.

So conclusive does the commission believe its evidence to be, that it has not even waited until the completion of its investigation, before beginning criminal prosecutions.

## WEALTHY WOMAN IN MAID'S POWER

Washington Bankers and Lawyer  
Tell How \$1,000,000 Was  
Squandered.

New York, Feb. 21.—How the fortune of \$1,000,000 of Mrs. Louise Beauchamp Hughes, widow of David M. Hughes, the street railway builder, was depleted to a paltry \$200 was shown in the Supreme Court to-day by depositions of prominent lawyers and bankers of Washington, D. C.

Four granddaughters of Mrs. Hughes, who live in New Orleans, are contesting a will by which Mrs. Hughes gave everything she owned to her maid.

A colored maid appeared to have been the principal beneficiary of Mrs. Hughes' munificence. John H. Larner and James W. Whelan, Washington bankers, told of cashing large checks drawn in favor of the maid, and expressed the belief that Mrs. Hughes, when she signed the checks, did not know what she was doing.

James J. Darlington, a Washington lawyer, testified that Mrs. Hughes told him she believed the maid was poisoning her, and that she had seemed to have supernatural power over the aged woman.

## PUBLISHES DRAWING OF MAR'S RESIDENT

Paris, Feb. 21.—The *Matin* publishes a drawing of a curiously misshapen person, given as an approximate representation of an inhabitant of Mars. The drawing is not one of unbridled fantastic imagination, but is given on scientific grounds, by Edmond Perrier, of the *Figaro* and *Le Figaro* newspapers. The drawing shows a blue-eyed, long-nosed, heavy-lidded being, with a huge head, bulky chest, and spindly limbs.

Perrier declares the Martians are acquainted with the noblest delights of intellect and with the most savage emotions of the soul.

## FIND WASHINGTON'S ARMORIAL SHIELD

London, Feb. 21.—On the eve of the anniversary of Washington's birth, the Rev. Dr. Bellows, vicar of Selby Abbey, makes known to your correspondent the discovery of a new armorial shield of the Washingtons and Standish families which seems to set at rest all doubt as to the origin of the Stars and Stripes.

This new shield, which Dr. Bellows found in the ancient parish church in his native town, Chorley, in Lancashire, contains in the quarter devoted to the Washington arms distinct white stars and white stripes on a red background. The shield is that of Alexander Standish, who was born about 1570. In the lower part of the shield are the arms of his wife, Margaret Ashton, together with the Washington arms, showing that the ancestors of Miles Standish were related to the Washington family.

## If Your Business Takes You to the

Financial District of New York,  
The Baltimore & Ohio is most convenient and time-saving. On the mid-night train you are permitted to occupy your sleeper in Jersey City until 10 p. m., without being disturbed. By the time you have had breakfast you are in single time for business. There are in the heart of the financial district. Sleepers open at 10 p. m.

## WEIRD BLIZZARDS COME FROM WEST

All Sections of the Country  
Are Visited by Erratic  
Storms.

## SUNNY SOUTH DELUGED

Meteoric Disturbances Along the  
Southern Coast Surprise Fore-  
casters in New York.

New York, Feb. 21.—The terrific Western and Southern blizzard which last night gave Kansas, Missouri, Texas, and other Western States one of the worst storms of recent years is passing out of the country to-night after breaking the record for varieties of weather, and covering Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Ohio with the heaviest mantle of snow for the season.

In the succession of storms that have followed, practically every section of the country from Texas to South Georgia, and northward to Lake Erie, had its visitation, and while only eight lives have been lost, great damage has been done to property. There are two centers to-night in the one main storm.

One is passing into Canada across Lake Erie, and the other is approaching the coast south of Cape Hatteras. Disasters to-night include a strange variety of weather, one which the New York weather bureau pronounces as almost without precedent. The Ohio River is the dividing line between snow and rain, and while the country south of that stream is receiving its covering of snow, the sunny South is being deluged by rain.

## The Damage in "Dixie."

The Louisiana tornado on its way East did thousands of dollars' worth of damage at Meridian, Miss., rushed on to Pensacola, Fla., with increasing force, and after doing great damage to shipping in the harbor there was next heard of passing through Georgia. In the southern part of that State hundreds of cattle were killed and crops were blown away, while the storm raged for two hours in the ink blackness of midnight. The southern center of the storm is more violent than that of the north, but it is believed to have done its greatest damage and passed to the sea.

Thousands surprised the people of Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Ind., Atlantic City, and Philadelphia, and excessively high temperatures are reported at many places along the Atlantic coast, with rain falling heavily. No cold weather is in store for any part of the country, except, perhaps, Northern Minnesota and Michigan.

St. Louis, Feb. 21.—St. Louis is completely blockaded against the outside world to-night by the heaviest snowfall in forty years. Sixteen inches of snow is already on the ground, and the precipitation continues. Not a multi-train has arrived from the West or South in more than twelve hours, and schedules on all other roads are seriously damaged. Trains being anywhere from one to eight hours late. Traffic within the city is either greatly delayed or stopped altogether.

## HOUSTON SUFFERS \$7,500,000 LOSS

Greater Part of Loss Is Occasioned by Destruction of  
Cotton Warehouses.

## THOUSANDS HOMELESS

Houston, Tex., Feb. 21.—Several thousand people are homeless, and damage to property aggregating about \$7,500,000 has been done by a fire which to-day ate its way through a section of this city a quarter of a mile wide and about a mile long. The fire was spread on its way by a blizzard blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and burned from 1 o'clock this morning until about 11 o'clock before the flames succeeded in getting control.

Two hundred and fifty workmen's homes and stores were burned, and although many people were injured, there were no fatalities. The greater part of the loss was occasioned by the destruction of cotton compresses and warehouses filled with the staple, and by the burning of many lumber mills with their immense yards and other manufacturing plants.

## Church Is Burned.

The principal losses were sustained by the Cleveland Compress and Warehouse Company, the McFadden Compress and Warehouse Company, the Standard Compress and Warehouse Company, St. Patrick's Catholic Church and Academy, the Hudson, Penn. factory, the lumber mill and yards of the Houston-Lumber Company, the E. H. Harrell Lumber Company, the Houston Lumber Company, the Houston Vinegar Company, the McMillan Cotton Pickery, the Industrial Rice Manufacturing Company, the Southwest Rice Mills, and the Co-operative Manufacturing Company. Thirty-six cars loaded with cotton and five miles of railway tracks and switches of the Southern Pacific Company were burned, in addition to \$6,000,000 worth of cotton.

The charitable institutions of the city have united in relief work, and are tonight caring for the homeless thousands.

## Lord Strathcona Is Ill.

London, Feb. 21.—The condition of Lord Strathcona, the Canadian commissioner at London, had shown no improvement to-night, and there is much anxiety over his illness. He has symptoms of influenza, and is confined to his bed.

## Mrs. Margaret Byrne Dead.

London, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Margaret Byrne, a pioneer in the movement for higher education in England, died to-day.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON.



The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprise you of the resolution I have formed to decline being considered among the number of those out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country, and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest, no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness, but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

—From George Washington's Farewell Address to the People of the United States, September 17, 1796.

## BRANDT'S RELEASE IS SET FOR FRIDAY

Predicted He Will Be Given  
New Trial and Then Freed  
at Its Termination.

## BOTH GLAD AND SORRY

## TRAIN BANDIT ONCE IN ST. ELIZABETH'S

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 21.—Fred A. Becker, of Keyser, W. Va., to-day confessed to officers that he was the man who on Monday night held up the passenger in the Pullman car Wendale, attached to the rear of Baltimore and Ohio St. Louis express No. 1. Becker was taken to Oakland, Md., and lodged in jail.

He said that he had been drinking at Westernport, Md., with a number of men during Monday afternoon. These, however, had nothing to do with the crime, nor had a hobo, whom he met at Atlantic after he had committed the crime. Becker says he concealed himself on the rear platform of the Pullman for some time before he entered the car. He wore two handkerchiefs over his face, which he had also blackened. The imprint of black from his nose is shown on a handkerchief.

His mind is evidently weak. He says he was confined in a government hospital at Annapolis, D. C., on account of insanity. He was once a fireman in the United States navy.

In the meantime the investigation by the grand jury to determine whether Brandt was sent to jail through a conspiracy will be pushed energetically by District Attorney Whitman. Mortimer L. Schiff and Howard S. Gans are the principal figures in this investigation, and both may be indicted.

Brandt was in consultation with his counsel in the library of the district attorney's office when he received the news of Justice Gerard's decision sustaining his writ of habeas corpus. He said:

"This news causes me to feel both glad and sorry.

"Two days ago, before the incident before Commissioner Hand (the mention of Mrs. Schiff by her husband's attorney, De Laury Nicoll, I would have thought only of the joy this brings me. Now, that the attorneys have seen fit to drag into the case a feature that I have constantly tried to keep out, I am genuinely sorry.

"I almost believe me when that I had gone along through those thirty years that I was sentenced to."

"I took upon this decision as a victory for all mankind and for justice. At no time have I decided myself with the belief that all that has been done has been done for me alone. I am alone an incident."

The decision of Justice Gerard in effect nullifies the investigation opened Tuesday and adjourned until next week, by Judge Hand.

## ELECTS SOCIALIST MAYOR.

Remifield, Minn., Also Places Socialist Alderman in Office.

Remifield, Minn., Feb. 21.—By a margin of 24 votes Fred Malan, Socialist, was elected mayor at the city election held here yesterday. One Socialist alderman also elected.

## ROOSEVELT INDORSES RECALL OF JUDGES AS A LAST RESORT

In Columbus Speech Former President Stands  
for Initiative and Referendum.

Takes Leadership of Radicals and Presents a Platform on Which He Will Make Race.

Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 21.—Theodore Roosevelt, former President of the United States, arrived in this city this morning and at 11 o'clock, according to the prearranged programme, delivered before the members of the Ohio constitutional convention an address which he called "A charter of democracy." In it he defined his principles, taking an advanced stand for direct primaries, direct elections, the initiative and the referendum and the recall, although the latter was accepted with qualifications.

The hall in which Mr. Roosevelt spoke was packed to suffocation, and several thousand persons stood outside unable to secure admittance. He was cheered when he made his appearance, and great applause was accorded him at the conclusion of his address. He was the guest here of Dr. Washington Gladden, but his stay in this city was so brief that he did not have an opportunity to see many visitors. He left this afternoon on his return to New York, and expressed himself as thoroughly gratified at the cordiality with which he had been received.

## MAIN PORTIONS OF SPEECH.

The main portions of his address, which was quite lengthy, are as follows:

I believe in pure democracy. With Lincoln, I hold that "this country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amendment. We progressives believe that the people have the right, the power, and the duty to do so."

"There is no finer country in the world than Alaska, and all you need to make a fortune there is ingenuity and plenty of confidence in yourself," he added.

Houston went to Alaska from Paris, Ky., twenty-six years ago with \$23.35. Now he figures his wealth at \$20,000,000.

"There is no finer country in the world than Alaska, and all you need to make a fortune there is ingenuity and plenty of confidence in yourself," he added.

Houston went to Alaska from Paris, Ky., twenty-six years ago with \$23.35. Now he figures his wealth at \$20,000,000.

All constitutions, those of the States no less than that of the nation, are designed, and must be interpreted and administered, so as to fit human rights. Lincoln so interpreted and administered the national Constitution. Buchanan attempted the reverse, attempted to fit human rights to the Constitution. It was Buchanan who treated the course as a fetish, who protested against and condemned all criticism of the judges for unjust and unrighteous decisions, and upheld the Constitution as an instrument for the protection of privilege and of vested wrong. It was Lincoln who appealed to the people against the judges when the judges went wrong. He was a man of the people, and he was against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world.

What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay. In so far as at least these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the consequent and inevitable determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident in thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect; he is in no sense dangerous to his community, just because he is an integral part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow-citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind, when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another, find themselves in danger of becoming victims of the transactions of the law, and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which should clearly define and punish wrongdoing, and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do.

"Not only is a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities range, as they often do, make for the common good.

One the other hand, any corporation, big or small, which has gained its wealth by dishonest means, should be broken up and its assets distributed to the people."

## ROOSEVELT POLICIES.

Fixed government policy to define and punish wrongdoing on part of "big business," but one which will insure square deal to all.

Recognition of the fact that modern business conditions differ from those of ancient times, and that different laws and interpretations of laws are needed to govern them.

All business into which the element of monopoly can enter should be carefully supervised, regulated, and controlled by governmental authority, to be exercised by administrative rather than by judicial officers.

Short ballot: To the end that the crook in public life may not have the advantages which come to him by reason of a complicated system of elections.

Direct nominations by the people.

Preferential primaries for the election of delegates to the national nominating conventions.

Selection of United States Senators by direct vote.

Initiative and referendum, not to destroy representative government, but to correct it when it becomes misrepresentation.

Recall of judges only when necessary, but keep men not fitted for judicial positions off the bench in the first place. Impeachment does not remedy; a more drastic remedy is needed; perhaps recall would be better.

When a judge decides a constitutional question, when he decides what the people as a whole can or cannot do, the people should have the right to recall that decision if they think it wrong. It is both absurd and dangerous to make a fetish of a judge or of any one else.

The Constitution as a living force for righteousness.

I therefore very earnestly ask you clearly to decide in this constitution. I will enable the people to amend it if at any point it works injustice, and also means which will permit the people themselves by popular vote, after due deliberation and discussion, but finally and without appeal, to settle what the proper construction of any constitutional point is.

The only safe course to follow in this great American democracy is to provide for making the popular judgment really effective. When this is done, then it is our duty to see that the people, having the full power, realize their heavy responsibility for exercising that power aright.

Constitution makers should make it clear beyond shadow of doubt that the people in their legislative capacity have the power to enact into law any measure they deem necessary for the betterment of social and industrial conditions. The wisdom of framing any particular law of this kind is a proper subject of debate; but the question of whether the law should not be subject to debate. To hold the contrary view is to be false to the cause of the people, to the cause of American democracy.

I hold it to be our duty to see that the wage-worker, the small producer, the ordinary consumer, shall get their fair share of the benefits of business prosperity. But it either is or ought to be evident to every one that business has to prosper before anybody can get any benefit from it. Therefore, I hold that he is the real progressive, that he is the greatest benefactor of the time, who endeavors to shape the policy of the nation and of the several States so as to encourage legitimate and honest business, at the same time that he is against all crookedness and injustice and unfairness and tyranny in the business world.

What is needed is, first, the recognition that modern business conditions have come to stay. In so far as at least these conditions mean that business must be done in larger units, and then the consequent and inevitable determination to introduce an effective method of regulating big corporations so as to help legitimate business as an incident in thoroughly and completely safeguarding the interests of the people as a whole.

The average business man of this type is, as a rule, a leading citizen of his community, foremost in everything that tells for its betterment, a man whom his neighbors look up to and respect; he is in no sense dangerous to his community, just because he is an integral part of his community, bone of its bone and flesh of its flesh. His life fibers are intertwined with the life fibers of his fellow-citizens. Yet nowadays many men of this kind, when they come to make necessary trade agreements with one another, find themselves in danger of becoming victims of the transactions of the law, and are at a loss to know what the law forbids and what it permits. This is all wrong. There should be a fixed governmental policy, a policy which should clearly define and punish wrongdoing, and shall give in advance full information to any man as to just what he can and just what he cannot legally and properly do.

"Not only is a matter of justice, but in our own interest, we should scrupulously respect the rights of honest and decent business and should encourage it where its activities range, as they often do, make for the common good.

One the other hand, any corporation, big or small, which has gained its wealth by dishonest means, should be broken up and its assets distributed to the people."

Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1912.

## ANOTHER HERALD DOLLAR DAY

February 26 is the date, and on that day throughout Washington the most remarkable one dollar bargains will prevail. Already the merchants are responding generously to a repetition of this great sale day, and this one bids certain to outdo the last one held under the auspices of The Herald, which proved a success beyond the most sanguine expectations of not only the merchants who participated, but by the host of buyers who benefited thereby.

## MONDAY, FEBRUARY THE TWENTY-SIXTH

Remember the day, and watch The Herald on that date for a greater opportunity to avail yourself of a genuine and generous saving of money.